

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 36. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

48 PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.
St Cincinnati, February 19—

George Shannon,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9—t February 25, 1816.

John Norton,
DRUGGIST,
[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main St. Lexington.]
HAS received an extensive assortment of
Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Per-
fumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarifica-
tors, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and
Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the
public, will be supplied on the lowest terms,
wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb.
Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.
August 17, 1816. 34—

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST in the court house, on Wednesday last,
a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one note
of \$50, on the Bank of Cincinnati, endorsed on the
back, T. Nelson, and several other small notes,
and a variety of other papers. Whoever will de-
liver said pocket book, to the editor of the Gazette,
shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
33 August 12

Two Umbrellas Lost.
Both have a blue silk canopy top—with the
letters R B on the button of the handle of one,
and F B on the other. A favour will be con-
ferred by delivering them at this office.
August 10. 33—

TOBACCO.
THE subscriber wishes to engage a few
THUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing
crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest
price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT.
July 11, 1816. 29—

TOBACCO.
THE subscriber will pay Cash for Tobacco.—
Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not
yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to
call on the subscriber, before they dispose of the
same. J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 8. 33

A Baker Wanted.
A person well acquainted with the business of
Baking, who is willing to undertake to conduct a
bake-house on a large scale, will meet with liberal
encouragement in this place. Enquire of the Print-
er. 31—
Lexington, July 29, 1816.

For Sale,
THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington. JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16—t

STRAYED
FROM Mrs. Moore's near Lexington, about three
weeks since, a CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE,
no marks, save some saddle spots. Whoever has
taken him, leaving him at Dr. Overton's shop, shall
be rewarded. 34— August 13.

Jessamine County, set.
TAKEN up by Sterling Crowder, living
at the Vineyard, on the Kentucky river, a
SORREL MARE, with a blaze face and a small
snip on her nose, both hind feet white, about
six years old, about fourteen hands high. Ap-
praised to 25 dollars.
A Copy. Test.
JOHN METCALF, J. P. J. C.
May 1, 1816. 34—3

Fayette County, Set.
TAKEN up by Joseph Rutherford living in
Fayette county on the Hickman-road, one
SORREL HORSE, about 6 years old, about 15
hands high, a white ring round each ear,
branded on the near shoulder thus S, his hind
feet white, a small star; appraised to \$40 be-
fore me this 5th June, 1816.
34—3 SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P.

TAKEN up by Caleb Martin, living near the
Mouth of Jessamine, one white Mare,
branded on the near shoulder thus M, and on the
butterock thus G—shod all round—a small
bell on—about 12 or 13 years old—14 hands
high; appraised to 12\$ this 20th day of May,
1816.
33—3 WILLIAM CALDWELL, J. P.

TAKEN up by Edward Garrard, living near
the head of Jessamine creek, one CHESTNUT
SORREL MARE, one eye out, both hind feet
white, small blaze in her face, about 8 years old, 14
hands high. Appraised to \$20 this 17th day of
June, 1816.
33—3 Wm CALDWELL, J. P.

TAKEN up by Henry Maxey, living on
South Elkhorn near Higbee's mill, in Fayette
county, one GREY HORSE, seven or eight
years old, fifteen hands one inch high, nicked
tail, a dark spot on his left side. Appraised
to 30 dollars before me.
MATTHEW ELDER.
July 15, 1816. 34—3

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

These separate proposals will be received at
the Office of the Secretary for the Department
of War, until the 31st day of October next,
inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may
be required for the use of the United States,
from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to
the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States,
Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimacine, Fort Wayne,
Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and
at any place or places where troops are or may
be stationed, marched or recruited within the
Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Up-
per Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or
adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited with-
in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited with-
in the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Terri-
tories.

4th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Mississippi Territory, the state of
Louisiana and their vicinities north of the
Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the District of Maine and state of New-
Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Connecticut and Rhode-
Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York, north of the
Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York, south of the
Highlands, including West-Point and within
the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Delaware, Maryland and
the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Georgia, including that
part of the Creek's land lying within the terri-
torial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound
of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or
flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and
at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts
vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound
and one half of candles to every hundred ra-
tions. The prices of the several component
parts of the ration shall be specified, but the
United States reserve the right of making
such alterations in the price of the component
parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the
price of each part thereof bear a just propor-
tion to the proposed price of the whole ration.
The rations are to be furnished in such quan-
tities, that there shall, at all times, during the
term of the proposed contract, be sufficient
for the consumption of the troops for six
months in advance, of good and wholesome
provisions, if the same shall be required. It
is also to be permitted to all and every of the
commandants of fortified places or posts, to
call for, at seasons, when the same can be
transported, or at any time, in case of urgency,
such supplies of like provisions in advance, as
in the discretion of the commander shall be
deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be
at the expense and risk of issuing the sup-
plies to the troops, and that all losses sustained
by the depredations of the enemy, or by means
of the troops of the United States, shall be
paid by the United States at the price of the
article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on
the depositions of two or more persons of cre-
dible characters, and the certificates of a com-
missioned officer, stating the circumstance of
the loss, and the amount of the articles for
which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United
States, of requiring that none of the supplies,
which may be furnished under any of the pro-
posed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-
plies which have been, or may be furnished un-
der the contract now in force, have been con-
sumed. WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

July 10—32—10
Office of Claims for property lost, captured or
destroyed, whilst in the military service of the
United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1816.
Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all cases comprised in the notice from
this office of the 3d inst. the following supple-
mental regulation must be observed by every
claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any of-
ficer of the late army of the United States,
shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer,
in service at the time of giving it, shall be
obtained, such evidence or such certificate
must expressly state, whether any certificate
or other voucher, in relation to the claim in
question has been given, within the knowledge
of such officer. The claimant must also de-
clare, on oath, that he has never received from
any person any such certificate or voucher, or,
if received, must state the cause of its non-
production. In every case the name of the
officer furnishing such certificate or voucher,
together with its date as near as can be as-
certained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLANDLEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.
The printers in the United States or terri-
tories thereof, who are employed to print the
laws of the United States, are requested to
publish this notice for eight weeks suc-
cessively once a week, and send their bills to this
office for payment. 30—3

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholo-
meo Blunt, on Upper and Short streets, oppo-
site Colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,
And Irons, &c.
Lexington, 8th Feb.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,
ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Agreed upon erecting furnaces for an IRON
FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of
erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract
with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of
Wood, before November next. The above work
is wanted near the main road leading from Louis-
ville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louis-
ville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick,
or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G.
Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.
Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.
33 August 7th, 1816.

500 Dollars Reward!!

ESCAPED from prison in Chillicothe, state
of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June
last, JAMES ESSEX, alias JAMES ESSEX
CROSBY STERLING.

He is about 30 years of age, five feet seven
inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage,
light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whis-
kers; by trade a clothier, can work at carding,
or any employment in manufactures, and is also
expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He
was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it
is believed came within the last year from
Canada to this state.

The said JAMES ESSEX alias JAMES
ESSEX CROSBY STERLING was committed
to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the
mail of the United States. His partner, who
calls himself THOMAS NOBLE, alias THO-
MAS W. NOBLE is now in prison, on a charge
of robbing the mail at the same time. The
above reward will be given for his apprehen-
sion, and delivery, or confinement in any jail
of the United States, so that he can be brought
to trial.

JOHN HAMM,
Marshal of Ohio District.
Zanesville, Ohio, July 25, 1816. 34—6

Those printers who are employed to
publish the laws of the U. S. are requested to
give this advertisement one insertion a week
for six weeks successively, and forward their
bills to this office for payment.

KENTUCKY, set.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.
JOHN FOWLER, Complainant, }
against } In Chancery.
ANDREW KINKADE, Defs.

THIS day came the complainant by his attor-
ney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, by the affidavit of witnesses, that
the defendant Andrew Kinkade is not to be
found at his usual place of abode, so as to be
served with process; therefore it is ordered,
on the motion of the complainant, that unless
the said defendant, Andrew Kinkade, appear
here on or before the first day of our next Oc-
tober term, and answer the complainant's bill,
and enter into bond and security to perform
the decree of this court that the complainant's
bill will be taken for confessed against him.
And it is further ordered that a copy of this
order be inserted in some authorised news-
paper printed in this state.

A Copy. Test.
34—3 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, D. C.

KENTUCKY, set.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.
JOHN FOWLER, Complainant, }
against } In Chancery.
HARRIS' HEIRS, &c. Defs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that Lucy Smith, Thomas Harris and Ma-
tilda his wife, late Matilda Harris, Francis
Harris and the several unknown heirs of John
Harris, deceased, and the several unknown
heirs of Mary Woodson, deceased, late Mary
Harris, are not inhabitants of this common-
wealth; therefore on the motion of the com-
plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that un-
less the said defendants do appear here on or be-
fore the first day of our next October term, and
answer the complainant's bill, the same will be
taken for confessed against them. And it is
further ordered that a copy of this order be
inserted in some authorised paper in this
commonwealth for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste.
34—3 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, D. C.

Kentucky, set.

CAMPBELL CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1816.
John Fowler, Complainant, }
against } In Chancery.
Wm. Rust, Vincent Rust, David Rust,
John Rust, Thos. Birdwhistle, Eliza-
beth his wife, Robert Rust, James
Rust and Alexander Rust, Enoch Rust,
Nancy Rust and James Rust, infant
heirs of Enos Rust, dec. defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that James Rust is not an inhabitant of this
commonwealth; therefore on the complainant's
motion, it was ordered, that unless he appear
here on or before the first day of our next Oc-
tober court, and answer the complainant's bill,
that the same will be taken for confessed against
him. And it is further ordered that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in some au-
thorised newspaper in this state, for eight
weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste.
34—3 THOS. W. KAVANAUGH, D. C.

CARDING & FULLING

[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one
mile from Lexington.]
Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c.
in the best manner, at all times, having water the
year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very
suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.
THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 34—t

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above es-
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit
a continuance of the support that has been so
liberally given to the house, particularly by
travellers. JABEZ VIGUS.
August 5, 1816. 33—

20,000 Acres of Land,

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold for Cash in hand at PUBLIC
AUCTION, before the door of the state-house
in the town of Frankfort, on the 21st day of Oc-
TOBER next, so much of two tracts of Land, con-
taining together 20,000 acres, which is situated in
the county of Boone, and which was conveyed by
John Fowler and wife to Henry Banks, by deed,
which is of record in the office of the Fayette as well
as of the general court, as will be sufficient to raise
the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest there-
on from the 1st day of January, 1816, until pay-
ment, together with the incidental costs & charges.
This sale is in virtue and pursuance of a deed
executed by the said Henry Banks to the subscriber,
which bears date on the 2d day of November, 1814,
and which is of record in the General Court; in
which deed certain reservations of several small
parcels out of the said two tracts are contained, and
which are not liable to sale for the purpose aforesaid;
and which deed further provides that the sale
of the said lands, shall be made in tracts not to
exceed the quantity of 500 acres in any one—in
conformity with which several stipulations and re-
servations, the said land will be sold and a convey-
ance executed to the purchaser by the subscriber,
as trustee for the said Henry Banks.

ISHAM TALEBOT.
Frankfort, August 8, 1816. 34—8

Take Notice,

Pursuant to a joint order of the County Court of
Fayette, we shall attend with the commissioners
appointed by said court, to establish the corners, and
re-mark the lines of the following tracts of land:
Two surveys of Griffin Taylor's, one 660 acres, the
other 430 acres; each tract being a part of Angus
McDonald's military survey of 2000 acres,—also, a
tract of Thomas Shreshly's, being a part of the
said military survey; and three tracts of Benjamin
Berry's, two in McDonald's, and one in Peaches'
military surveys. We shall meet with the com-
missioners at the beginning corner of G. Taylor's
660 acres survey near to Capt. B. Berry's fence,
on the 10th day of September next, between the
hours of ten and two o'clock of that day, and con-
tinue from day to day, until all the business is fin-
ished.

E. MILTON agt. for
GRIFFIN TAYLOR,
THOS SHRESHLY,
BENJAMIN BERRY.
August 15, 1816. 34—3

Public Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a deed
of trust, executed by Bartholomeo Blunt to the
subscriber, to secure to him the payment of \$4093
45 cents, he will on the 5th day of September next,
on the premises, expose to sale at public auction for
ready money in hand, the HOUSE & LOT OF
GROUND in said deed of trust mentioned on Main
street, in the town of Lexington, between the house
of John P. Schatzel & Co. and the house of Will-
iam Huston, running back half way to Short street,
for a term of years sufficient to pay said debt; but
if said house and lot will not sell for sufficient upon
a lease for years to pay said sum of money, then on
the same day and at the same place, all the
right, title, and interest of the said Blunt in and to
the said house and lot, so far as it is conveyed by
said deed of trust, will be sold for what it will bring
in ready money. The sale will commence at 10
o'clock. STEPHEN CHIPLEY.
August 17, 1816. 34—3

A great Bargain.

I WISH to dispose of my road WAGON &
five excellent HORSES, all in good order,
with all the gear and other apparatus.—I will
give a liberal credit and take a moderate price
For further particulars apply to the subscriber,
four miles south of Nicholasville.
H. KING.
August 12, 1816 34—3

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY
ACCOUNTMENT MAKING.—I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of
some of the best workmen and a constant supply of
the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.
January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind parti-
cularly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it—I have project-
ed a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The
plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,
which is complained of in these saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have these saddles now in use, and but one
sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of
their superiority.—The invention is equally as applic-
able to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing these easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
case for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superi-
or to most.

[I have obtained a Patent from the United
States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of
patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or
states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs
ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model
to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.
J. BRYAN.

Strayed

From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from
Lexington, on the Stroud's road, a Poney, 14 1-2
hands high, chestnut colour, bald face, fore and hind
legs white, 4 years old this spring—whoever will
bring him to Oliver Keen's livery stable in Lexing-
ton, shall be rewarded. June 6.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act to provide additional
revenues for defraying the expenses of gov-
ernment and maintaining the public credit,
by laying a direct tax upon the United States,
and to provide for assessing and collecting the
same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That in regard to the
direct tax imposed by the act of Congress,
passed the fifth of March one thousand eight
hundred and sixteen, and to any other direct
tax, that may be hereafter imposed, the enu-
merations, valuations, and assessments first
made, or to be made, in virtue of the "Act to
provide additional revenues for defraying the
expenses of government, and maintaining the
public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the
United States, and to provide for assessing and
collecting the same," passed the ninth of Janu-
ary, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen,
shall remain unchanged, except inasmuch as
the respective amounts of tax may be effected
by the augmentation or diminution of the ag-
gregate tax laid, or to be laid, and the prop-
erty so enumerated, valued and assessed, shall
continue liable; with such qualification, to the
taxes so assessed, subject only to the changes
hereinafter provided for, and to those that may
arise from the correction of errors, as author-
ised by the last recited act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
changes to be made in the said enumerations,
valuations and assessments and in the subse-
quent revisions thereof, shall be relative to the
first day of June in the present year, and in ev-
ery subsequent year in which a direct tax may
be imposed, shall be effected by the principal
assessors, without the employment of assistant
assessors, and shall extend to the supplying
omissions of assessable property, to the trans-
fers of real estate and slaves, to the changes of
residents and non-residents, to the burning or
destruction of houses or other fixed improve-
ments of real estate, to the exemption of prop-
erty that may have ceased to be assessable, and
to the assessment of property that may have
ceased to be exempted from assessment, to
such other cases as the secretary of the treasury
may find it necessary in the furtherance of jus-
tice specially to authorise, and to the birth or
death of slaves, or their running away, or other-
wise becoming useless: Provided, That
changes in the last case shall be solely where
the tax standing chargeable to any person for
slaves would be diminished by the valuation on
the said first day of June of all those then
owned by such person, excepting those obtain-
ed by transfer, in which case the reduction in
the valuation shall be equal to the difference,
between the amount of the original and exist-
ing valuation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be the duty of each of the principal assess-
ors, within fifteen days from the first of June,
to attend in person, or in case of his sickness,
by a deputy to be appointed by him, at six
several places within his district most con-
venient to the inhabitants, the court houses be-
ing of the number, except where they exceed
six, and then at each court house within the
district, for one full day at each place, for the
purpose of receiving any information as to the
changes as aforesaid; which may have taken
place since the preceding assessment or re-
vision, which information shall be given in writing
under the signature of the person, whose tax
may be affected thereby, of which attendance,
and the object thereof of said principal assess-
or shall, on or before the fifteenth day of May
preceding, cause notice to be given, which no-
tice shall be inserted three times weekly in all
the new-papers published within his district,
and in handbills, to be posted up at all the
court-houses therein; causing at the same
time and in the same mode, notice to be given
that he will attend to hear appeals relative to
any such changes at the times and places here-
inafter specified thereafter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each
of the said principal assessors shall, within ten
days after the said fifteen days, according to
the information so received, or to any other in-
formation satisfactory to him, revise the gen-
eral lists for his district, and note in a supple-
mentary form such changes as shall appear to
him to have occurred, and shall within the said
term of ten days, make out a distinct statement
of each change, which shall include the name
of the person so liable to tax, and the valuation
of the property, and shall either cause the
same to be delivered to such person, or to be
put in the mail addressed to him or her; and
directed to the post office nearest to his or her
abode, agreeably to the best information of the
said principal assessor, with a notification of the
times and places of hearing any appeals that
may be made, as hereinafter provided for:
Provided, That no such notice need be given
to persons not residing within the district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be the duty of the said principal assessor
to attend at the several places aforesaid within
his district, within fifteen days from the expira-
tion of the ten days aforesaid, for at least one
day at each court house, for the purpose of re-
ceiving any appeals that may be made in writ-
ing as to the changes aforesaid, which changes
shall be open to the inspection of any person
who may apply to inspect the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the
changes aforesaid shall be made in the follow-
ing manner, and according to the following
principles, in addition to those hereinbefore
stated, that is to say:

In all cases that relate to real estate, and to
the transfer of slaves, other than is herein spe-
cially provided for, for the rate at which the same
were or would have been valued under the act
aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one
thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall, as
near as may be, be maintained; excepting
where a partial alienation of real estate shall
occur, in which case the original tax shall be
apportioned among the several parts according
to their existing value.

In all other cases relative to slaves the valua-
tion shall be made according to their existing
value.
In cases in which real property shall have
been once sold for taxes, and purchased on be-
half of the United States, such property shall,
notwithstanding, continue to be entered on the
general lists, and the tax lists, in the name of the
original proprietor, until the period allowed for
the redemption thereof shall have expired, after
which, unless redeemed, it shall be stricken
therefrom; but after being so purchased it
shall not, while it remains unredeemed, be a-

gain sold for any other direct tax; and, during such period, the redemption thereof shall only be effected on the payment of all the taxes, additions, and charges due thereon, the same as if it still continued the property of the original owner, and as if it had been sold for each accruing tax; and the collectors shall, on rendering the proper accounts, be credited for the amount of taxes on property thus continuing unredeemed.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a district other than that in which he resides, shall, at the time and place prescribed by the third section of this act, furnish the principal assessor with a statement, specifying the sex and age of such slave, who shall be valued according to his or her existing value; and any such person who shall neglect to furnish a statement shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars: one half thereof for the use of the United States and the other half for the use of the informer. And where a transfer of a slave shall be made by a person residing within one district to a person residing in another, which shall become known to the principal assessor of the former district, he shall forthwith advise, through the mail, the principal assessor of the latter district thereof, who shall, in case the statement aforesaid shall not have been rendered as aforesaid, institute a prosecution against the person to whom the transfer has been made for the said penalty.

In all cases the individual statements of changes shall be made out in such a manner as may be directed by the principal assessor, and shall, in their form, be as similar as practicable to the lists taken at the preceding assessment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of insuring a correct execution of the objects aforesaid, the principal assessors shall take and pursue all lawful measures, by the examination of records, the entry on the premises, or by any other satisfactory proof, which they shall consider necessary.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That within thirty days after the expiration of the time allotted as aforesaid to the hearing of appeals, it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each district to revise, agreeably to his decision and the information he may possess, the enumerations and valuations aforesaid, correcting the same agreeably to the changes aforesaid, and to make out a complete corrected list of all the enumerations and valuations in his district, agreeable to the form prescribed by the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which the said principal assessor shall sign and preserve among his official papers, and further to make out and deliver to the collector, within the same time, agreeably to the twenty-first section of the said act, the tax lists therein designated, made to conform to such changes: whereupon the respective steps required by the provisions of the said act, not incompatible with those prescribed by this act, shall be pursued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the thirty-ninth section of the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as respects the time within which transfers and changes of property shall be ascertained, and the making out and delivery of the lists thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any circumstance shall prevent a compliance, in point of time, with the foregoing provisions, the steps required shall nevertheless be taken thereafter, in which event the same notices shall be given and the same terms of time be allotted to the performance of the several duties that would have been requisite had no such failure existed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid, required of the principal assessors, and the compensation for the performance thereof, shall be confined to those states which shall not have assumed the payment of the direct tax laid in any year, or having assumed, shall not have duly paid, the same.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in default of the performance of the duties enjoined by this act on any principal assessor, he shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters to and from the principal assessors, relative to their official duties, shall be transmitted free of postage. And any principal assessor who shall put his frank on any other letter shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, the whole of which shall be for the use of the person who shall give information thereof.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the compensations heretofore allowed to the principal assessors, they shall respectively receive, for every year in which a direct tax shall be laid, a salary of two hundred dollars, and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax lists delivered to the collectors, together with an allowance for their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationery used in the execution of their duties, which said duties shall be considered as embracing the correction of errors, as authorised by law. And the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised to augment, in cases where he shall deem it necessary, the foregoing compensations: *Provided*, That there shall not be allowed to any one principal assessor, in any such year, more than two hundred dollars, in addition to his fixed compensation: *And provided*, That the whole extra amount thus allowed shall not exceed in such year ten thousand dollars. And for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated in each year in which a direct tax shall be laid, a sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That any other existing appropriation for the said purposes be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the time now fixed by law for the commencement of the collection of the direct tax, it shall be in each district immediately subsequent to the day on which the tax lists shall be delivered to the collector thereof.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which a tax shall be charged for slaves, the real estate of the person charged therewith may be sold therefor, in the same manner as for a tax due thereon: but no slaves sold for taxes shall be purchased on behalf of the United States.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to assign to the commissioner of the revenue the duty of superintending the assessor's valuations and assessments, under the laws imposing a direct tax, as well as the collection of the tax, subject to his directions and controul, according to the powers vested in him by law.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing provisions shall apply to any direct tax imposed or to be imposed upon the district of Columbia, and shall be and remain in force, any thing in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 19. *Provide always, &c. be it further enacted*

ed, That the equalization and appointment of the direct tax made in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen by the board of principal assessors, for the state of Delaware in virtue of the before recited act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for the assessing and collecting the same," shall not be in force or have any effect as it relates to that state's force of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress, passed the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or that shall be imposed by any subsequent act of Congress; and it shall be the duty of the said board of principal assessors again to convene in general meeting on the first Monday in June next, at Dover, in the said state, and then and there diligently and carefully reconsider and re-examine the several lists of valuation for the direct tax for the said state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and they shall have power to revise, alter, re-adjust and equalize the several lists of valuation aforesaid for the counties of the said state respectively, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom such a rate per centum, as shall render the valuation of the said counties relatively equal according to the present actual ready money value of the property assessed and contained in the said lists of valuation; and shall thereupon apportion to each county in the said state a quota of the tax bearing the same proportion to the whole direct tax imposed on the state, as the aggregate valuation of each county bears to the aggregate valuation of the state; and the valuation, equalization and apportionment so made by the board of principal assessors aforesaid shall be in full force and operation, and remain unchanged, subject only to the exceptions contained in the first section of this act, and the said board of principal assessors shall, within twenty days after their meeting, as herein before directed, complete the said revision, equalization and appointment, and shall record the same, and in all respects, not herein otherwise directed, shall conform to the provisions contained in the act in this section first above recited.

April 26, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
Concerning certain courts of the United States, in the State of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no legal proceeding whatever in the courts of the United States for the northern district of New-York, shall be discontinued, abated, impaired, or affected, by reason that the last terms of the district court for the said northern district, appointed to be held at Utica and Canandaigua were not held, but that every proceeding whatever shall be in the same state, and have the same force and effect as if the said terms had been duly held.

February 15, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
To continue in force "an act entitled an act, laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the Fisheries."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "an act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," passed on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force, any thing in the said act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

February 9, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

SPANISH TYRANNY AT CADIZ.

In recording the following documents it may be useful to preface them with some of the circumstances connected with the affair they develop, and which will serve to show the character of the Spanish government under its "legitimate sovereign."

Mr. Meade, it appears, has been a resident merchant in Cadiz for a number of years, transacting business on his own account and as agent for many of the first mercantile houses in the United States: That during the investment of that city by the French, the citizens were indebted to the credit and subsistence, as well as the army of Andalusia after the siege was raised. During the troubles of the Spanish government, when their funds were exhausted, they found a resource in Mr. Meade, whose advancements at sundry times amounted to more than two millions of dollars, he relying with confidence on the honor and good faith of that government for an indemnification when their difficulties should be removed. Occasional and particular payments, we learn, were made by bills on London, but, a large portion of those advances is still due him. Not contented with receiving these large sums thus generously advanced, he was seized during the setting of the Cortez and thrown into prison, for refusing to surrender the whole of his property, & that of others entrusted to him, without security for payment. This being the act of the civil authorities of the city of Cadiz, he appealed, from the unjust procedure to the Cortez, and wrote and printed a pamphlet in the Spanish language, in a manly and spirited style, detailing the circumstance of his grievances, a copy of which he caused to be put in possession of each member of that body. Though this bold and dignified course obtained him release and the respect of the liberal and virtuous, yet his stores were broken open and his property taken; whether it was ever restored or paid for, we do not know, but that a vast debt remains yet unpaid is certain.

The pretext for the outrage recently practised on Mr. Meade is connected in some measure with the debt of the government. In the transactions of his mercantile business, by negotiations and agency, he obtained a credit on the Spanish treasury to the amount, perhaps, of \$150,000, which, with a further credit to a considerable amount, he employed, with the consent of the public authorities, in the discharge of the debt due him, and closed the negotiations, in which he was enabled to secure a considerable sum on account of Spain in foreign countries. This affair was honorably adjusted at the Spanish treasury, and triplicate receipts given for the amount. More than a year had expired when it was intimated to him, that he must deposit a sum of money in the Spanish treasury, equal to the amount for which he had receipts, in liquidation of part of his claim. At this time, Mr. Meade was acting as consul for the United States. He urged the injustice of the demand, and the impossibility of his compliance, his funds being vested in mercantile adventures in other countries. As consul, he had no funds, and if he had, he could use them only in the service of his country. He was threat-

ened with imprisonment if he did not comply. Possessed of the evidence of the government, that the sum demanded was already paid, he should deem the demand an unjustifiable outrage, and should, of course, refuse to refund a sum which had been paid to him, and which constituted but a small part of what was justly due him, of a debt contracted to relieve the necessities of the Spanish government. Upon this refusal he was seized and sent to the castle of Santa Catalina, and remained a prisoner there on the 27th May last.

On the 2d of May the auditor of war of Andalusia, with an adjutant of the governor and a scrivener, waited on Mr. Meade at his own house, and informed him that a royal order had been issued under the sign manuel, in virtue of a secret consultation of war through the department of state, under the direction of Don Pedro Cevallos, and commanding the captain general of Andalusia to execute it. The tenor of the matter in implication was a sum of money required to be paid into the royal treasury, or satisfactory security be given for its payment to the tribunal of commerce at Cadiz—That information had been given that he was about to depart from Cadiz, and that if the money was not immediately paid or the required security given, they were ordered to seize on and secure his person. Mr. Meade remonstrated against such a proceeding, and the false allegation as to his departure. Aware that if confined he could not so well manage the transaction, and upon the consultation of some friends, he proposed to give security by a deposit of notes, in which the members of the city were among the signers. When this security was laid before the consuls, as they are called, they changed ground and refused to accept any security but cash.

Mr. Meade offered to give security for his person to any amount, and would add to this the security of the notes; and represented to the auditor that he possessed bills and orders of his majesty on his different treasuries in the provinces for ten times the amount; that he was determined to undergo every personal suffering in preference to augmenting the amount which the Spanish government already owed him; and of which there was no hopes of payments, since his majesty had issued a royal order in September last, declaring all debts or obligations of the government, or contracts made prior to December, 1814, should be considered as belonging to the public debt, which was tantamount to saying these debts would never be paid, as all the evidences of the public debt were then selling at a discount of 80 or 90 per cent and added that it was in vain to say the royal order contained an exception to foreigners, since his own claims had been suspended, and the royal intendant and treasurer in Seville, where large sums were due him, had declared in writing that his claims were included in the decree, and that he must apply to the directors of the public debt, notwithstanding he had proved himself a native and citizen of the United States, and had always maintained that character. The auditor replied he had nothing to do with the justice or injustice of the case, that his duty was to execute the royal order, and that Mr. Meade must pay down the sum required or go to prison. Accordingly he was conducted to the castle of St. Catalina.

Before Mr. Meade left his house, he directed Mr. James Robinson to take charge of the consular seals, and transact the business; which he did until the arrival of Mr. Cathcart a short time after.

The following is the official correspondence that issued:

NO. I.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
James Leander Cathcart, consul of the United States at Cadiz, to his excellency the Marquis de Castillidor, captain general and commander in chief of the province of Andalusia, and governor of Cadiz.

Cadiz, May 14, 1816.

SIR—On my return to this city on the 11th inst. I learnt the most extraordinary information, that Mr. Richard Meade, a citizen of the United States, and pro-consul thereof, in my absence, should have been required by H. M. to pay a certain sum of money, or to give such security as should be approved by the royal consulate of this city for the eventual payment thereof, and in defect of both, to have his person secured; that the said consulate, not approving of the security of said Mr. Meade, your excellency had ordered him to be confined in the Castle of St. Catalina, where he continues to be held, under charge of a military guard. It is not possible for me, sir, to express my outrage, after having seen, by the most undeniable documents, presented to me by Mr. Meade, that H. C. M. had, by his own royal sign manuel, acknowledged the amount in question to be considered as deposited in the royal treasury, and that under date of 14th August, last year, a royal order to your excellency's predecessor was communicated in the following words, to wit:—"His Majesty has been pleased to order by the royal decree under his own signature—that in the mean time, and until the necessary funds shall be forthcoming to realize this deposit, it is his majesty's desire, that the governor or sub-delegate of the royal revenue at Cadiz, shall suspend all further proceedings against Mr. Meade, and that the process be returned to the Consejo, to be there recorded and held in view for the execution of the final sentence that may issue upon an appeal." It seems incredible, that while this affair should be depending under an appeal before the supreme Consejo of the war, that such an order as that now complained of, should have been issued in virtue of secret proceedings had in regard to the department of state, and that, without any decision having been had upon the subject in the Consejo Supremo, and that the pretext alleged by the person demanding the money, which produced this order, should be that Mr. Meade was about running away from this city; and that, therefore, it became necessary to secure his person. Your excellency must see what little foundation there can be for such an assertion; and even admitting it to be true, it must appear no less extraordinary, that a citizen of the United States should be arrested for the payment of a sum of money, which H. M. himself acknowledges to have in his possession. The case is certainly one of the most extraordinary that is to be found in the history of Europe; and I, in my official capacity as consul for the United States of America, and acknowledged as such by H. C. M. being especially charged by my own government, to watch over and protect the citizens of my nation, beg leave to inform your excellency, in the most respectful manner, that I do most solemnly protest against the arrest and imprisonment of Richard Meade, a citizen of said United States, who was, when so arrested, charged with, and discharging the duties of my consular office in this city—and also, as being altogether contrary to the 7th and 20th articles of the treaty of commerce, existing between the United States and H. C. Majesty. The aforesaid Richard Meade is actually confined in an apartment which has heretofore

been used as a dungeon, with a centry constantly kept in view, and all this, merely because he would not submit to the payment of the money acknowledged by his majesty to be within his control: I cannot, therefore, do less than declare to your excellency, that as this act must be viewed by my government with marked dissatisfaction, I must be permitted to avail myself of my official character, in its fullest meaning and extent, to demand the liberation of Mr. Richard Meade; and in case your excellency should not consider yourself fully authorised to do so, in consequence of his arrest having taken place by a superior order, which I understand runs thus:

That in case he should not pay or secure the amount, that his person was to be secured, I come forward, and, without hesitation, I pledge both my public and private character to be responsible for Mr. Meade's person, that he may be permitted to return to his own dwelling house, praying, at the same time, that your excellency will be pleased to grant him your passport, that he may, with his family, go to Madrid, and there represent the peculiar hardships of his case to his catholic majesty, and defend his rights under the auspices of the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of my nation; and in the event, that your excellency shall not consider yourself sufficiently authorised to grant the necessary passport for Madrid, I request he may be permitted, under my responsibility, to remain in his own house, until he can receive an answer from court, as well as the expected information of the arrival of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States. I am also to solicit your excellency, that you may be pleased to order, that authenticated copies of the royal order, and of every proceeding consequent thereon, as well as of the official letter to the governor of the castle wherein Mr. Meade is confined, may be furnished me, as also of this letter, which I declare to be my formal protest, and of the decree which your excellency may think proper to issue thereon, that I may forward the whole to Madrid by a courier extraordinary, for the information of the aforesaid minister plenipotentiary of the United States who is shortly expected there. (Signed as usual)

NO. II.

Answer of the Captain general of Andalusia, dated Cadiz, May 16, 1816.

SIR—The imprisonment of Mr. Richard Meade took place in virtue of a decree of the royal and supreme council of war, with the advice and consent of his majesty; which ordered, that if the amount required was not immediately deposited in the treasury of the consulate or secured to the full satisfaction of that tribunal, his arrest should take place; and that he was not able to meet either, you appear to be very fully informed about, as I observe by your official letter of the 14th inst. containing a course of reasoning altogether unnecessary, undertaking to prove that I should not have ordered Mr. Meade's imprisonment, as being contrary to treaties and the justice of his cause, &c. all which may be represented in a more decorous manner to the supreme authority, with whom the decree of his arrest originated, and not to me, who am a mere executive officer; nor can I conceive I am called upon to furnish you with the official copies of the proceedings you require, the same having been already furnished to Mr. Meade, as the party most immediately concerned. This tribunal is very far from aggravating the case of Mr. Meade; but, on the contrary, feel every disposition to grant him every facility in their power, consistent with the faithful execution of their orders, which forbid his being permitted to return to his own house, and much less granting a passport to proceed to Madrid; but if you will become responsible for Mr. Meade, to the full extent, I will submit the same to the tribunal of the consulate, and if considered by them as satisfactory, I will be enabled to decree accordingly, as in justice may be right.

NO. III.

James Leander Cathcart, Esq. consul of the United States, at Cadiz, to his excellency the captain general and governor of Cadiz, in reply to the foregoing.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cadiz, May 17, 1816.

SIR—In reply to your excellency's letter of the 16th instant, concerning the imprisonment of Mr. Richard Meade, a citizen of the United States, I must be permitted to represent to your excellency, that in addition to the instruction which I have from my government, it has always been, and is my wish to treat the constituted authorities near which I reside, with that decorum and respect which are due; but your excellency must not be surprised that, as a representative of my nation, I must remonstrate, with that energy which is becoming the present case, when I see a citizen of the United States, and one of its most respectable characters, treated like a criminal, and held, at this time, confined in a dungeon, with a centinel in view, who will not permit him to walk the distance of ten paces from the door of his prison. When such conduct is observed to a citizen of the nation I represent, I should be wanting in my duty to my government and to myself, if I did not use my utmost endeavors to ascertain the cause, and to obtain the official documents, from which I could ascertain, whether this individual has been guilty of a crime that would deserve such treatment: and particularly when I see, by original papers, that the case is altogether of a civil nature, and actually depending before a commercial tribunal, I cannot do less than express to your excellency my surprise at the course of proceedings had in regard to this gentleman, for no other reason than his refusing to pay the same amount a second time, which he had already deposited under the orders of a competent tribunal, in the treasury of his majesty, as formally and solemnly acknowledged under the sign manuel of his majesty himself, with his majesty's injunction that money should be collected from other sources, for the express purpose of reimbursing the same in the royal treasury.

I have requested of your excellency to be furnished with the proceedings had in consequence of the last royal order, which commanded the arrest of Mr. Meade's person. Your excellency replies that you are not obliged to furnish me with them, because they had been furnished to Mr. Meade. As the representative of my nation, I have to account to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of my government as to any occurrence that may happen within the limits of my jurisdiction regarding the citizens of my nation, and, in like manner, to the government of my country; and anxious of discharging my duty with that precision which an affair of so extraordinary and so much publicity demands, involving no less than the liberty of an American citizen, and the rights of my country, it becomes my indispensable duty to repeat my request, that your excellency will be pleased to order the notary having charge of this business, to furnish me with authenticated copies of the said

royal order, and all other proceedings, such as may be at this date, including the orders to the governor of the castle of St. Catalina, where Mr. Meade is held a prisoner—the expenses of which I will pay.

I observe that your excellency cannot condescend to my request of permitting Mr. Meade to return to his own house, and much less to granting him a passport to Madrid; and you are pleased to add, that if I would become his security to the full extent of my responsibility, you would lay the same before the tribunal of the consulate, and if approved you would give the necessary orders. I have offered, and I repeat my offer again to your excellency, that I am ready to pledge my responsibility in its fullest extent and meaning for the person of Mr. Meade, being all the royal order requires, making myself answerable, as well in my public as in my private capacity, that he shall not absent himself from this city before the termination of the affair in question. (Signed as usual)

NO. IV.
Rejoinder of the captain general to Mr. Cathcart.
Cadiz, May 20th, 1816.

SIR—In consequence of your letter of the 17th instant, I have issued my order, an exemplification of which you will find herewith for your information:

"Cadiz, May 20th, 1816.

"His excellency the captain general of Andalusia, civil and military governor of this city, having seen and examined the proceedings, as well as the last official letter from the consul of the United States, relative to the case of Richard Meade, has been pleased to order, and does hereby order, that a copy of the last paragraph of said official letter be laid before the tribunal of the consulate of this city, that under the full knowledge they possess of the resolution taken by the royal and supreme council of war, which directs that the security to be admitted from Mr. Richard Meade shall be their entire satisfaction: will please to signify whether they approve that now offered by the aforesaid consul, as well in his public, as in his private capacity, and upon their answer being obtained, further order will be taken as respects the instructions given to the governor of the castle of Santa Catalina, as well as the propriety of furnishing the notarial copies of the proceedings so strongly insisted upon—meantime he will be handed a copy of this order, accompanied by an official letter, that he may be so far informed for his government.

Thus decreed and adopted with the knowledge and approbation of the auditor of war; and signed by his excellency the governor—also,

LINARES, and
RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ.

This is a true copy from the original on record, in obedience to the orders of the royal and supreme council of war, to demand and obtain from Richard Meade a certain security by this court, now certified, the head notary of the department of war for this city; and in proof thereof, I hereunto set my hand this 20th day of May, 1816.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ.

NO. V.

Letter from Juan Antonio de Saviola, governor of the castle of Santa Catalina, to his excellency the captain general, governor of Cadiz.

CASTLE OF SANTA CATALINA, May 13, 1816.

Most excellent Sir—Don Richard Meade was conducted to this fortress on the 2d inst. by the adjutant Don Sebastian Ortiz, as I informed your excellency by my official communication of the same day, and in consequence of the order of the 3d, he was left here in quality of a person under arrest. Some days after this, he observed to me, that if your excellency should officially require to be informed whether he was sufficiently secure in this fortress, that I would do him a great kindness to report so, that he should not be removed; to which I replied with my accustomed frankness, that my conduct should altogether be governed by the tenor of my orders, and that if it required the security of his person, I could not do otherwise than remove him to one of the apartments calculated for that purpose, as I never choose to run the risk of being implicated for any person, nor would I willingly have the officer of the guard run any risk. On the 13th I received your excellency's letter of the 11th, here alluded to, and wishing to remove all doubts that may arise about the escape of Mr. Meade; you desired I would inform you, whether the apartment in which he was confined in this fortress was sufficiently secured, under the responsibility of the persons charged with his safe keeping; upon which I freely communicated the order to him, and that it was indispensable that he should be transferred to the apartment destined for him, as represented to your excellency by my note of the 14th. But I must observe, that it is not such a dungeon as is made use of for criminals sentenced to capital punishment, as is so strongly exaggerated by the consul of the United States of America; but on the contrary, is a very decent apartment, plastered and with a large window, and such as is occasionally occupied by persons of all classes, and if Mr. Meade should not be overcome by his own feelings, arising from his confinement, he must acknowledge that I have treated him with such friendship, respect, and consideration as are compatible with the necessary safety of his person, as ordered by the supreme council; for it is a fact, that he can walk up and down in view of the centinel, and that he is the whole day accompanied by his relatives and friends, without any other mortification than that of being shut up at night, which I cannot avoid; for although I suppose, from Mr. Meade's respectable character, that he would be equally as safe walking the streets of Cadiz, as if confined in the narrowest dungeon; yet there is no law by which I could persuade the officer on guard that his responsibility would not be increased, by the prisoner having the full liberty of the whole fortress, which by its locality, would easily facilitate his departure, if so intended, as has been the case with others.

The consul of the United States called the day before yesterday to charge me with your total want of knowledge of Mr. Meade being closely confined, and I could not avoid observing, by his imperious tone, that he has taken up this business very warmly, all which I beg leave to make known to your excellency in answer to your official letter of yesterday, and the request that you will in consequence have the goodness to instruct me in what capacity Mr. Meade is to be continued in this fortress.

God preserve your excellency's life for many years, &c.

NO. VI.
Cadiz, May 21, 1816.

OFFICIAL DECREE OF THE CONSULADO.

We have seen the official communication of your excellency of yesterday, and having fully considered its contents, we can only inform you, that the security proposed by the consul of the United States, as therein explained, is

neither in its nature nor object, such as could be approved of or admissible by this tribunal.

God preserve your excellency's life many years.

(Signed) MIGUEL DE MARSON,
NICHOLAS BLANA,
MIGUEL DE CARRASGUEDA.
Whereupon the captain general thought proper to decree as follows:

CADIZ, May 22, 1816.
His excellency Don Francisco Xavier de Osuna, marquis de Castellodorus, captain general of Andalusia, and civil and military governor of this city—on a full view of the proceedings, and of the resolution passed by the tribunal of the consulado, as well as of the explanation given by the governor of the castle of Santa Catalina, on the various expositions made by the consul of the United States, in favor of the citizen of his nation, Mr. Richard Meade: His excellency declares, that feeling himself obliged faithfully to observe the tenor of the royal mandate of the supreme council of war, which he has himself obeyed, and caused to be strictly carried into execution; reduced in substance to the alternative of the amount in litigation being paid down, or causing the same to be secured to the satisfaction of the consulado of this city, and in defect of both, to arrest and hold the person of the said Meade; and he having failed in the first part, and not satisfying the tribunal of the consulado as to the security offered by the said consul, it is hereby declared that his liberation cannot be granted under the aforesaid guarantee; and whereas it becomes an imperative duty to secure Meade's person in the castle of Santa Catalina, which from its locality demands all the precautions adopted by the governor thereof, and those being very compatible with humanity and the respect due to the said Meade, and which probably might be more aggravating, if removed to another prison for greater security, which would not require the same precautions: It is decreed by his excellency, that he be continued where he is, under the circumstances heretofore observed, if he should not prefer the royal prison, (the common jail), and that this resolution be made known to the consul of the United States, by his being furnished with copies of these proceedings, and of all the others by him demanded, with the exception of the royal order of the supreme council which contains expressions indicating secrecy; and that if he should be disposed to complain of that supreme tribunal, it will itself resolve whether or not he shall be furnished with a copy of its proceedings; thus decreed and ordered with the knowledge and consent of Don Rafael Linares, and Quadrado, auditor of war.

(Signed) CASTELLORUS,
LINARES,
JOSE RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ.

VERIFICATION.

The foregoing are true copies of the official correspondence and original proceedings as recorded on my registers, in conformity with the royal order of the supreme council of war, and of this court and notarial office of which I am in special charge, to all which I refer, in compliance with the orders therein contained, the whole to be furnished to the consul of the United States of America, accompanied by the following official letter from his excellency.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ

CADIZ, May 24, 1816.

By the enclosed copies of the proceedings, you will be informed of the determination taken by the tribunal of the consulado, as well as of that by the governor of the castle of Santa Catalina of this place, as also of mine, adopted in consequence, which requires the arrest and detention of Don Richard Meade, a citizen of your nation.

(Signed) El Marques de CASTELLORUS.

To the consul of the U. States of America, in this city.

New Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British
GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which will render it complete. Prompt payments being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.
Half Cash and half Goods will be given.
35-4f August 1816.

5000 yds Tow Linen,
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

By WILLIAM C. BELL,

Who has removed his store to Cheapside, directly opposite to the Market-house.

Those persons who have Tow Linen to sell will do well by calling on him, as he will sell Goods at Cash prices and give part pay in Cash.
35-6 Lexington, Aug. 19, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and pay their respective balances; and those having demands against them, to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.

August 1, 1816. 34-

The business of the above concern will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber.

JOHN FRY.

Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.

READY mixed and prepared for use in any quantity, with directions for using them, may be had at the store of

JOHN STICKNEY,

Short-street, near the corner of Main-cross-street, well known to some of the PAINTERS or their boys, who have taken the trouble two different times to black his sign over with black paint, supposed done to prevent the public from finding his store.
Lexington, August 25. 35-3

Stray Cow.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living on the Frankfort road, Wolf-run, 3 miles from Lexington, and about three quarters of a mile from Town-Fork meeting-house, a small

RED COW,

with her CALF. The cow has a half crop in both ears. The owner can get her by proving property, paying charges, and taking her away.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS.
August 17. 24-4f

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON AND LOUISVILLE.

The editor of the Louisville Correspondent complains sorely of the agitation of his feelings, occasioned by a few remarks made in a late Gazette, respecting the superior pretensions of Louisville to Lexington, for a branch of the national bank. Poor gentleman!—But why did he elicit them? We had studiously avoided all altercation upon this subject, aware that nothing which could be said in favour of either place, would have little weight with those who will have the power to decide on the subject, and probably would never reach them—that the decision would rest upon an impartial view of the relative claims which both places would offer, in a more respectful manner, occasionally amusing ourselves with the vain and illiberal sallies of the Correspondent and its scribblers. Indeed we had too friendly a feeling for Louisville, to desire a controversy, and too much respect for ourselves, to hazard speculations upon the subject. Long before the editor of this paper made a single comment, the Correspondent teemed with remarks, which were at once degrading to the heads and hearts of their authors. The spirited and enterprising citizens of Lexington were stigmatised as unprincipled bankrupts, capable of the foulest species of fraud, who had not only ruined themselves, but had deeded all prospects of future eminence—and even where the veracity of the writer was at stake, from his serious delineation of local advantages, facts were grossly misrepresented. The natural situation of Lexington has ever excited the admiration of all discerning persons, and the salubrity of the atmosphere is impressed on the features of her inhabitants, both young and old. The God of nature made the country in which she is situated the garden spot of the world. Her farmers, merchants and mechanics, all verify the assertion. No town, within the United States, in the same course of time, has made such rapid advances in improvement; and the progress which is daily making in repairing the streets—the erection of private and public buildings—with the vast manufacturing establishments which are springing into life, ranks her with the foremost inland towns in America. Her resources are great—they have, as yet, hardly been understood—Possessing millions of the finest land, and encircled by the Kentucky river for an immense distance, the Ohio skirting her upper interest as well as that of Louisville, whose fertile fields bespeak the independence of their owners, views of prosperity present themselves which lay hid to the eye of the Correspondent calumniators. Lexington is likewise the centre and great highway of the western country, where monied transactions may be facilitated with greater convenience than any other place, even without the assistance of flat bottom or steamboat navigation!—It is true that severe injuries were felt by some of our merchants, during the war, and a depression of business, for a time, severely felt—to withstand them is an evidence not merely of their enterprise, but of their fortitude, resolution and perseverance. If Louisville was more fortunate than her neighbours, we rejoice in her good luck; but little could be lost, where but little was at stake.

In the last No. of the Correspondent, a very novel reason, indeed, is assigned, why Lexington is not entitled to a branch of the national bank—it is said to be "powerfully rivalled by a cluster of flourishing villages, equally partaking of the luxurious and delicious tract of the Elkhorn country." And pray what does this prove? Does it not demonstrate in a clear point of view, the very weighty advantages which this part of the country is in possession of? A better still: "hundreds of towns may rise in the vicinity of Lexington, and from the equality of situation, must detract from her business." Surely the editor of the Correspondent cannot be so stupid or selfish as to wish, that one town should monopolize the entire interest of the national bank. We have been induced to believe that the "cent per cent gentlemen," will understand things in a different light—that public convenience will be consulted; and having rivals already, with prospects of hundreds more in our neighbourhood, the amount of capital employed in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, must be far greater than what it now is. Better and better: "Louisville has no rival in her neighbourhood." Admitted. And why has she no rival? Where are her flourishing towns? Are they to be found among the Silver Creek hills, the Bullitt nobles, or Jefferson swamps?—No; she stands without a rival, and will continue in this solitary humour for ages, unless nature should new model the face of her country. But "Louisville is on the bank of the Ohio, and at the very point where nature has arrested trade," and where if our worthy brother of the Correspondent, is not a little more careful of his nerves, and extremely cautious of certain local diseases, he will find, ere long, a final arrest, of all his visionary prospects.

The following amount of capital subscribed to the bank, will best explain the pretensions of the two places:

Subscribed by the citizens of
LEXINGTON, \$704,406
LOUISVILLE, 163,700
Other places, 91,500
\$958,700
Paid on the second and third instal-
ments by subscribers at Lexington, 5,310
Paid on the second and third instal-
ments by subscribers at Louisville, 1,167 50
Total, \$965,177 50

The editor of the Kentucky Gazette was not surprised by the publications of the Correspondent—they but embodied or put on record, what he had long before known to be the feelings and sentiments of many citizens of that place, respecting this town—envy, deep-rooted envy—arising from despair of being able either to retard or rival its prosperity; but should she eventually rival us, we shall feel more pleasure than pain.

JOHN MADISON, Esq. is appointed Auditor of Public Accounts, vice Major George Madison, resigned.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 22.

The Convention of delegates from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which lately met in Philadelphia, decided to postpone the resumption of Specie payments until, at the earliest, the 1st of July next. The decision was communicated, as stated in an extract from a Baltimore paper, published in this paper on the 16th inst. to the Secretary of the Treasury; but we understand that the Secretary was far from approving it, or suggesting, that in the discharge of his official duties, he could acquiesce in the proposed arrangement. The decision is in manifest collision with the measures of the Legislature,

for establishing the Bank of the United States, and for the collection of the revenue, in the lawful currency; and Mr. Dallas's view of its effects may be collected from the expressions of a letter which he has addressed to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia; and of which the following is a copy.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia.

Treasury Department,
15th August, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

The information communicated to this Department renders it probable that in the course of a few days, the sum of \$4,000,000 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, exclusively of the public subscription; and it will then be your duty, to notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of the directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders. As an incident, in the performance of this duty, it is presumed, that you will deem it proper to provide a suitable building for commencing the business of the Bank, at the place designated for holding the election; and conforming to the general nature of your trust, you will, no doubt, be disposed to make such other preparatory arrangements, as will facilitate and accelerate the operations of the institution. It is, indeed, of high importance to the people, as well as the government, that the Bank of the United States should be in an organized and active state before the 20th of February next, when the paper of the State Banks, which have not returned to metallic payments, must be rejected in the collection of duties and taxes; and when such Banks will, unavoidably, cease to be the depositaries of the public revenue.

In this view of the subject, I am authorised by the President to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, engravings, and paper, as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the business of the Bank, as soon as the directors shall be chosen by the stockholders. If, however, an opportunity occurs, it will be proper to consult the directors who have been appointed by the government, although not members of your Board, upon the measures pursued, in consequence of this recommendation.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed, that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged, that the State Banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the Legislature (the 20th of February) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your most ob't serv't.

A. J. DALLAS.

Messrs. Jones,
Girard,
Willing,
Leiper, &
Evans, } Commissioners, &c.

HUNTSVILLE, August 17.

It is with regret we notice the occurrence of an unfortunate affair in the Cherokee nation, between some of the whites and the Indians. It is almost impossible, perhaps, to ascertain at this time, a correct statement of facts, as the representation of the whites, differs materially from that of the Indians. The statement of the whites is substantially as follows:—That a man called Taylor, had rented from a member of the nation, called the Black Fox, a field—that several Indians came to his house, a few days before the accident alluded to, insulted his wife, and, as he was apprized by the Black Fox, determined on killing them. Taylor and his wife escaped by flight—went to the house of captain James Burleston, (the father of Mrs. Taylor) and communicated what had occurred. Burleston, Taylor and six others went to the place before named, in the nation, found a number of Indians collected, and, through the Black Fox, requested an explanation of their late conduct. The Indians in reply, raised a yell, and said fight. An attempt was then made by the whites to cut them off from their arms, as it is said, for the sake of mere security. This produced a conflict, which terminated in the death of two Indians.

Copy of a letter from colonel Richard Brown, to a gentleman in this place dated
Creek Path, Cherokee Nation,
August 12, 1816.

SIR—I wish you to inform the commanding officer of your county, that there were two Indians killed by the whites on the 12th inst. about eight miles above the head of the Muscle Shoals—They were drinking, and went to the house of a negro who kept whiskey to sell, and told him they wanted some—he started off—they called him, but he would not return; They then agreed to drink, and pay for the whiskey. About sun set, while they were drinking, there came 10 or 12 whites, together with the negro on horse back, fired four guns, killed two Indians, and missed the other two. I have informed my men that they must not kill any white man, for all we want is satisfaction, and the way we want it is, by the laws of the United States—therefore, we wish the men who committed the murder, should be apprehended and kept, until the law can have its course on them.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 15.

We learn that on the 17th July, two United States' gun-boats, commanded by sailing master Loomis, appeared off Fort St. Mark, built by the famous Col. Nicholls, at Appalachicola; midshipman Loughborough and three seamen rowed up the bay in a boat to procure water. After proceeding some distance they were beckoned by a negro on the shore in a manner that appeared to be friendly, and when they had approached him they received a heavy fire of musketry, which killed and wounded all the party but one, who escaped by swimming to the opposite side of the bay. One of the seamen, who was wounded, was dragged from the boat and burnt alive by these cannibals, after having first tarred his body. In revenge for this outrage the gun boats opened their fire upon the fort, which in a little time was blown up by the first hot shot that was discharged. All the garrison, which was a motley collection of Indians and runaway negroes, and was commanded by one of the latter, were killed or wounded by the explosion—the wounded (about twelve in number) were taken by a detachment of troops and friendly Indians, under command of Col. Clinch. It is said that some hundred British uniforms were discovered in the fort packed up in hogsheds. The number of men in the fort when the attack commenced, is supposed to have been 300.

It is a happy thing for the adjacent Americans as well as for the Spanish territories, that this band of brigands has been exterminated. Appalachicola has long been a receptacle for all the runaway negroes of Georgia, Tennessee, the Mississippi territory and Pensacola—and for all the hostile and outcast Indians of the Creek and Seminole tribes.

The hot shot, which proved so fatal to the crews of Col. Nicholls, was directed by sailing master Basset, at the distance of two miles from the fort, and is another proof of the unrivalled skill of Americans in the use of fire arms—he was highly extolled by Col. Clinch's Indians, who gave him the title of the Little War Captain: these people were lost in astonishment at the wonderful effects of the cannonade.

About 3000 stand of arms were found in the fort, part of which have arrived at the Bayou St. John in the General Pike. Gazette.

We have been enabled to procure authentic and accurate information in relation to the squadron which has lately appeared off the Balize. We can assure the public that it was not only a part of the Carthaginian fleet from Aux Cayes, but that the whole of the force under commodore Aury has actually arrived at Matagorda, and that he has in the name and under the authority of the Mexican republic taken possession of that port. The command of the expedition was assumed at Aux Cayes by commodore Aury in consequence of instruction directly from the Mexican government, and it consisted of eighteen vessels, and upwards of one thousand men, well armed and equipped—Little doubt can be entertained that with such a naval co-operation, the whole coast will be in possession of the patriots before November next. So far from intending to resume the smuggling business, we are permitted to state that any attempt to violate the revenue or any other laws of the United States, is expressly prohibited by the commander of the expedition under pain of death. We are promised a copy of their proclamation and general orders as soon as they shall be received. Those documents and any others that may have a tendency to illustrate their views and promote their glorious cause, will most cheerfully be published in this paper.

Orleans Gazette.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

The Prometheus gun brig, lieut. com Wads. worth, dropped down on Tuesday afternoon to Nantasket roads, and went to sea early on Wednesday morning. We learn that she is bound to Russia.

Great Expedition.—The schooner Manlius, Young, owned by col. Tenant of this city, sailed from this port on the 4th of May last for St. Petersburg; after delivering her cargo there, remained long enough to take in a full cargo, and returning, arrived in Baltimore on Sunday week—the whole voyage out and home being performed in 99 days, nearly 20 of which were occupied in the delivering and taking in the cargo. Balt. Fed. Gaz.

IMPORTANT MEASURE.

From a late London Paper.

By private letters from Paris we learn that a somewhat singular report prevails there respecting the late negotiations between the courts of Spain and Portugal. The court of Brazil, it is said, proposes to cede all the Portuguese territory in Europe to the Crown of Spain in exchange for a large part of the Spanish South American possessions. With the view, as it is supposed, of conquering these latter from the insurgents, either as a principal or as an ally, most of the Portuguese troops have been drawn from Lisbon to the Brazil. Buenos Ayres is certainly unable to hold out long against any powerful attack; and on the other hand, however indisposed the inhabitants of Portugal may be to submit to the Spanish yoke, it does not appear that they possess any means of resistance in the absence of their soldiery. We know not what foundation there may be for these speculations. French politicians are never easy without discovering, or fancying that they have discovered, some deep intrigue; but if any manoeuvres of the sort are really going on, it would be desirable that our influence at the court of the Brazils should be a little better supported than it has been of late. We believe there is no British minister of rank there at present.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Curacao, received by a gentleman in New-York, dated July 13.

The squadron under the command of admiral Brion, landed its forces at Carupano, whence Bolivar detached Marino, his second in command, to march upon Cumana and Piar with 1500 cavalry upon the plains. Margarito and several other places were taken and great clemency shown by the conquerors to the Spanish troops. Thence they sailed and landed at Ocumarez with 2000 troops, where they were joined by 700 of the inhabitants. They consequently took possession of Cabrera and Maraca. Valencia (not the city) was soon after evacuated, and the victorious independent army took the road to Carracas. This morning admiral Brion arrived off this harbour and obtained permission to land for the purpose of having a conference with admiral Kikkart and brought the intelligence of Carracas having surrendered to the patriots. The Spanish soldiers are daily deserting their monarch's cause to enlist under the banners of the liberators—they declare that they are starving under the cruelty of their government, and wish no longer to be slaves. Previous to their landing at Carupano a naval action took place, in which Don Mateo Leo Campo was killed; Brion was slightly wounded but is now perfectly recovered.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorised to receive the said Tax, with an addition of ten per centum thereon.—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, and notified that the Tax had become due on the same.

For what County.	Date of Collectors notification that the Tax had become due.
Livingston	February 1, 1816.
Caldwell	ditto
Christian	ditto
Breckinridge	ditto
Ohio	ditto
Grayson	ditto
Muhlenburg	ditto
Henderson	ditto
Hopkins	ditto
Union	ditto
Bullitt	ditto
Jefferson	April 1, 1816.
Henry	ditto
Shelby	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,

Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's Office July 26, 1816.—36-8*
* The Printers in this state authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert this advertisement once a week for eight weeks successively, and forward their accounts to this office.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
August 1st, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

Preparatory to forming a list of army officers conformably to a resolution of Congress, passed April 27, 1816, the STATE and COUNTY in which each commissioned officer was born, will forthwith be reported to this office. By order,
D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this Extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation. They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36

Beef & Pork, wanted.

PROPOSALS will be received at my office until 25th day of September, for entering into contracts for 350 lbs of PORK and 400 lbs. BEEF, for the use of the Navy Department, and deliverable at New Orleans as early in the ensuing spring as practicable—both must be of the best quality—the barrels must be made of well seasoned heart of white oak, and full bound. JAMES MORRISON,
N. A. Ky.

Lexington, 29th Aug. 1816. 36-3

COTTON.

7 Bales prime Cotton just received and for sale, by
WILKINS & ERNEST.
Lexington, Sept 2 36-3

PUBLIC SALE

The celebrated running horse and great foal getter, CURTIUS,

Raised by Mr. Holmes of Virginia and brought to this state by Mr. David Mead, jr. will be exposed to public sale, for ready money,

On Monday, 9th September,

before the Hotel door in the town of Lexington, if not previously disposed of by private sale. He is in excellent health and high order. Any gentleman desirous of seeing him, wishing to purchase by private contract, are informed that he is now at my stable, 10 miles from Lexington, and one mile west of the Hickman road, and two from Nicholasville. SAML. PENISTON.
September 2. 1w

Public Sale.

WILL be sold pursuant to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in suit in Chancery, wherein Thomas Bodley, John M. Kinley and others are Complainants, and James Coleman and John Todd, Jr. are Defendants, on the premises on Wednesday the 11th day of September next, that elegant DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Second street, nearly opposite Mrs. Russell's, containing 151 feet front, and running back 200 feet, and at present occupied by Major Dillam. The House and Lot will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years from the 1st day of July last, the purchaser giving his Notes negotiable at the Lexington Branch Bank, with good endorser. The sale will take place precisely at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALEX. PARKER, } Com'rs.
JOHN TILFORD, }
August 21, 1816. 35-3f

Weaving.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to one of widow Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he continues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask and Diaper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double Coverlids, Burdye, Huckaback, Satinets, &c. &c. 36f
GEORGE THOMSON.

STRAYED, (supposed to be rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a HORSE, about 15 1-2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galled by being worked in the horse-walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded. JOHN JONES.

Cotton Factory, Water-street, }
Lexington, Sept. 2. } 36-4f

ALLUVION MILLS.

THE Alluvion Mills are now in operation, where Superfine Flour at \$2 50 may be constantly had, and where sixty-two and a half cents cash, will be given for good merchantable Wheat.

Our Carding Engines are in the best order, being clothed, with new cards; Wool will be carded at six pence per pound, if clean picked; and one pound of grease for every eight pound of Wool furnished—if Wool is not clean it will not be received.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Lexington, June 15. 1816.

Charles Cummins,
Hair Cutter & Wig Maker,
MAIN STREET, next door to Capt. Postlethwait's Inn, informs his customers and ladies and gentlemen of Lexington in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, some elegant Razors, which he will warrant to the purchaser, Razor Straps and Paste, elegant Tooth Brushes, Whisker Brushes, elegant Pocket Combs, Suspensers, Gloves, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, Superfine French Pomatum, Playing Cards, Best English Soaps of various qualities, elegant Dolls, (London) Military Plumes, elegant red, Antique Oil Brushes, of every description, &c. &c.—All which will be sold very low. N. B.—A few very elegant Feather Fans. 3f

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Kentucky Gazette office,
Price one Dollar, neatly bound and lettered
A complete History of the late
AMERICAN WAR,
WITH
Great Britain and her allies.
WITH GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES RELATIVE TO
THE SEAT OF WAR & SCENE OF BATTLE.
SIXTH EDITION,
Revised and corrected by the Author,
M. SMITH, Minister of the Gospel, Author of
"The view of the British possessions in North
America," and so forth, &c.
TO WHICH IS ADDED A
NARRATIVE
OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

N. B. Much attention has been paid towards
the perfection of this edition of the History of
the war, in order to render it correct in narra-
tion, pure in language, patriotic in sentiment,
elegant in style, and moral in precept, suitable
for the use of Schools.

NOTICE.

M. SMITH, Minister of the gospel, Author of
"The view of the British possessions in North
America, and History of the War" and others,
begs leave hereby to inform the christian public,
that proposals are now in circulation to obtain
signers for the publication in Lexington of a

Weekly Magazine,

TO BE CALLED

The Western Friendly Spy,

Whose columns shall be open and free for the in-
sertion of the writings of every class of people with-
out exception and on any subject. The Editors
therefore warmly solicit the aid of all persons of
GENIUS of every name, as the Spy is intended for
the purpose of disseminating OPINION and ARGU-
MENT in order to obtain truth, and not for the sup-
port of the faith of one set of professors.

Arrangements are already made for the recep-
tion of periodical information both from Edinburgh
and London, and it is contemplated to open a cor-
respondence with St. Petersburg in Russia; also,
for the benefit of the Spy, several literary gentle-
men have promised their aid towards the perfec-
tion of the Spy, yet more are wanted.

Those who have already subscribed, and those
who have proposals in their hands, are hereby in-
formed, that owing to a late alteration which has
been made in the post office establishment, stitched
and covered Magazines cannot be conveyed with
certainty; and in order that subscribers may get it
regularly without fail, it will be printed every
week on one sheet of paper to contain about half as
much matter as first proposed, for the same price;
and further, from the good prospect of support that
the Spy will meet with, it is intended to publish the
first number on the 15th of August next, of course
all those who hold proposals will please to return
them to Lexington by that date instead of
September.

The several Printers of Newspapers in the
western country, who may be friendly to the
dissemination of religious knowledge, and who may
hold proposals for the Spy, will please to give the
above a place in their papers as often as they think
proper till the above date, and such shall be entitled
to 52 numbers.

N. B. Subscriptions received at this office
Lexington, May 25, 1816.

ANDREW STANTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise,
in that commodious brick building on
Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis San-
ders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will
dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, coun-
try produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at
the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of
Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding,
and the highest price will be given, delivered
at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase
or sale of produce and merchandise, or any
other business, in the Commission line, he
flatters himself his long experience, and exten-
sive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in
the best manner, all those who may please to
favor him with their commands.
27-tf Lexington, June 22, 1816.

Just received and for Sale,

ONE Box assorted Looking Glasses
3 Bags Green Coffee
1 Keg Raisins
2 Tierces assorted China Ware
A small assortment of Hardware
1 ditto ditto of Dry Goods
1 Barrel Almonds
1 ditto Ginger
1 ditto Glue
1 ditto Allspice
1 Keg Wrought Nails
2 Barrels Madeira Wine
A few Boxes Claret of the first quality
A small quantity of Swedish Iron
The above articles will be sold low, if applied for
immediately, to
S. C. DORTCH,
July 28. 31- At W. Mentell's

Ten Dollars Reward.

Run-away from the subscriber, living on
Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright
mulatto man named DAILY, generally called
Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high, well made, about 22 years of age, a
sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply
makes out rather a dispirited story. The a-
bove reward will be paid, with all reasonable
charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to
B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for
securing him in any jail so that he can be got
again. Should he be taken out of the state,
and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be
paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him
in any jail without the state.
THOMAS WINN.
May 7, 1816. 20tf

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in
cash the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hogs's Lard and Kitchen

Grease.

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market
street, opposite the south east end of the Transyl-
vania University, where merchants and others may
be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles,
of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
THOMAS TIBBATS.
August 5th, 1816 32

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Ware-house lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF
RODES & SMITH,

HAVE established an Auction and Com-
mission Store in Lexington, and will diligen-
tly transact such business as may be entrusted
to their care. They propose receiving con-
signments of merchandise and property of
every description, which will be disposed of at
auction or otherwise according to instructions.
Liberal advances in Cash will be made on
consignments.

They will also receive orders for the pur-
chase & shipment of Western produce. Bills
& DEETS COLLECTED & punctually remit-
ted. They hope to give satisfaction in all re-
spects—and for their qualifications and respon-
sibility, reference may be had to the mer-
chants of Lexington generally, to whom they are known.

JAMES C. RODES,
BIRD SMITH.

Lexington, May 10, 1816.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,

By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI
and OHIO at Louisville,
30 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
50 Bags best GREEN COFFEE,
11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted),
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,
15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.
18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,
600 lbs ALMONDS
12 Cases Holland GIN.
Together with a variety of other Groceries,
such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, GOR-
MALS, TEAS, SHRUB, preserved FRUITS,
Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c.
the whole comprising a general assortment,
which will be opened at Lexington. 20tf

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assort-
ment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's
Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail
on a very small advance for Cash.
January 1, 1816

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAW-
KINS, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons having claims against the
concern, will present them to JOSEPH H.
HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons
indebted in any manner whatever will make
payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.

Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20tf

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-
form their Western friends, that they still continue
to transact business on commission as formerly.
48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with
Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City
of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of
Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,
now of this place for the purpose of transacting
business in the Mercantile & Commission line in
this State, which from the first of this present
Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell & Company.
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Ashton, Beach and Neille,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All
those having demands on the firm, are requested to
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton
and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 20, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.
In all its various branches, is still carried on at
the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carri-
ages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the
shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Wil-
lison's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well
selected assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND
HARD WARES,
Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or
whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6-

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a
Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,
In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's,
Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the
public in general, that he now carries them on in all
their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machin-
ery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best
manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—
He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons,
hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, wafer irons,
whet fan irons, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received, and punctu-
ally attended to, by the subscriber
JOSEPH BRUN.
February 28. 10

LIVERY STABLES.

Nash & Russell,
Have taken those extensive and commodious sta-
bles which were attached to the tavern lately known
by the name of the KENTUCKY HOTEL; where
they propose to receive and take care of horses, in
the very best manner—as they intend to give their
own personal attention to this business, they can
pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.—
Their stables being situated in the very centre and
seat of business of Lexington, and being finished in
the best manner, will enable them to accommodate
the public as advantageously, if not more so, than
any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care
of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and
other charges as low in proportion.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the
Theatre.
20tf Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the
reception of visitors. The arrangements are such
as will render the situation of those who come
agreeable.
June 10, 1816. 25-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF
Parker & Graves
IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.
JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,
In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the
present and approaching seasons, consisting of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queens Ware, Wines, & Young Hyson Tea,
Glass & Brandy, & Imperial

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND,
(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington.)
Has just received and opened an extensive
assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS.
Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of CALICOES,
CAMBRICS,
Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.
Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,
Figured do do do.
Elegant worked muslin ROBES,
Variety Gingham
Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,
Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,
5 qrs do SHEETINGS,
Plain and changeable SILKS,
Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,
DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and
Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kid GLOVES,
SATINETTES, VIGONETS, domestic Gings-
hams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY
ARTICLES, &c. &c.
The above goods were purchased in New
York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be
sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited
to call and examine for themselves.
Lexington, May, 18. 21tf

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-
more, and are now opening at their store on
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-
streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Sugar, Raisins,
Coffee, Prunes,
Teas, Almonds,
Chocolate, Figs,
Ginger, Cold Struck Oil,
Mace, Sweet & Castor
Cloves, Scent & Saff
Allspice, Mocha
Black Pepper, New-England Cheese,
Cayenne do, Salt,
Nutmegs, Shad,
Cinnamon, Herring,
Mustard, Wash Balls,
Allum, Shaving Soap,
Indigo, Pipes,
Madder, Copperas,
Brimstone, Wooden Cocks,
Overalls, JAMAICA SPIRITS
WINE, BRANDY, WHISKEY,
Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for
Cash.
House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing
done as usual.
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-
ington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-tf

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD
Has just received from Philadelphia, and is
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,
which he is determined to sell low, wholesale
or retail; for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and
many India goods that have been very scarce
for some time past—such as Sensaws, Lute-
strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an
elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to
the season.
May 10, 1816. 20tf

Tobacco Wanted.

I will advance Merchandise at the lowest
cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on
account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be
delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of
Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow
the highest price at time of delivery.
AND STANTON.
July 13, 1816. 29-tf

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

TO WOOL AND COTTON
MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines
just finished for sale, also two Throats of 108
spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Ro-
ving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in
this country, and not inferior to those made in the
eastern states; they will be sold altogether or sepa-
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for
young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and
Tallow, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS STUDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

TAN YARD & FARM,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on moderate terms, his
Tan Yard and Farm in Clark County 12 miles east
of Lexington. This is thought one of the best
stands for business in the state—there is a good
dwelling house and kitchen with every other neces-
sary building on the premises, about 18 tan vats, a
good shop, &c. Payments will be made to suit the
purchaser—a good and sufficient title will be made
to the above property. Apply to the subscriber on
the premises, and possession given immediately.
WILLIAM THOMPSON.
August 11- 33-3p

Machine Making.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that
he still continues to carry on the above business at
his old stand on Water-street, and is now able
from his improved method of working and having
superior workmen, to execute work in the best
manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax,
and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can
refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; Landen
Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvise, in
Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH.
I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for sale,
one complete set of Cotton Machines, consist-
ing of one Double Throistle of 108 spindles, with
suitable preparations, and of the best quality.
All kinds of Whitesmith's work done.
J. M.
Lexington, June 28, 1816. 27-3m

CLOCKS & WATCHES.
SAMUEL AYRES,

HAVING lately received from Philadel-
phia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch
materials, in addition to his former stock, is
now prepared to do business in his line on the
shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale,
several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches
of a good quality—he continues his shop at the
corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly
opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexing-
ton, where he also keeps a regular supply of
the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK,
which he sells on the lowest terms according
to quality; and the highest price given for old
Gold and Silver. He has lately received a
quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior
quality, suitable for old and young persons,
which he will sell with or without frames, to
suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks
to go to the eastern states, to be absent from
this state three or four months in which time
his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook
and Charles Clark, who will give every atten-
tion to those who may please to call on them for
business, orders from a distance will also be
strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent up-
per Room, suitable for a School, with desks and
seats complete.
Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29-

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of
every description, at the following prices:
Superfine flour, per barrel \$ 3. 41,
Ditto ditto per cwt. 2. 50,
Fine ditto per cwt. 2. 00,
Middlings per cwt. 1. 25,
Lexington July 15, 1816. 29-

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE,
WINE, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of
their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the follow-
ing GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they
will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very mode-
rate advance, viz:

80 hhds. bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine
50 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes Martinique & Amsterdam Cordials
10 kegs Orange Juice
13 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herring
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrel Almonds
50 boxes sresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do filo Prunes
7 boxes Parmezan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bgs Corks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons Logwood
BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,
13 hhds. New Orleans Sugar.
BY THE BARGE SALLY,
1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,
AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-
BOAT ETNA,
100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which
will be sold at 10¢ dollars per dozen, in-
cluding all charges.

IN STORE,
50 crates Queensware
50 bags
30 barrels & first quality Green Coffee
10 hhds.
30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Coperas
Pittsburgh Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general as-
sortment of Hardware
A few casks Gun and Musket Flints
Together with several other articles which
will be sold by the package on the lowest
terms.
J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
May 8th, 1816. 20

Just Imported,
AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENTELLE'S
COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and
Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queensware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and oth-
ers too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and
coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior
quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
HOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
November 20.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two or three apprentices to the Tanning
and Currying business, will be taken, on ap-
plication to the subscribers—boys from 15 to
17 years of age would be preferred.
A. LOGAN & SON.
Lexington, July 13, 1816. 29-2m

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON.

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition
to their former assortment, and now opening at
their Store on Main street, opposite the Court
House Lexington,
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
French, British & India
Goods,
Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on
the most reduced prices for Cash.
June 4, 1816. 24-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous
of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotic and economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.
to place a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
kitchen convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every
large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate
MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves,
also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a
strain equal to any in the state. They will all
be sold reasonable for cash.
Inquire of the Printer.
June 28, 1816. 27-tf

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below
Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner
of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the
whole containing 200 feet front on Water
street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street;
this ground will be so divided as to make
Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more
agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger
lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand—on the balance, a liberal
credit will be given of one, two and three
years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation
on one of the most improving streets in
Lexington.—Apply to
WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816. 26-tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of ev-
ery kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase these articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their in-
terest to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the
Public in general that he continues to carry
on the Brass Founding business in all its
various Branches, at the old stand formerly
occupied by I & E Woodruff, on Main Street,
and will always keep on hand an assortment of
And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers,
Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest man-
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also
a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful
for past favours he hopes to merit a continu-
ance of the sam
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-tf

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff

is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons
having unsettled accounts with the late firm,
are requested to call and settle them
without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious
to have their accounts all settled up to this
date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will
sell low for cash. He has lately received from
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which en-
ables him to furnish
Stills and Boilers
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also
continues to carry on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
as usual.—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS
would be employed, to whom the highest
wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7-tf

CASH
Will be given for a
NEGRO BOY OR MAN,